

Cloudy to-day, colder at night; to-morrow fair.
Temperatures yesterday—Maximum, 49; minimum, 25.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1913.—FORTY-SIX PAGES AND BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

FIVE CENTS.

BULLETS CRASH INTO BUILDINGS; AMERICAN KILLED; HOMES ILLAGED

Madero, Refusing to Listen to Senate's Demands That He Resign, Continues Barbaric Warfare.

ARMISTICE NOW BEING CONSIDERED

SITUATION AT END OF WEEK'S FIGHTING IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

The seventh day of the battle in Mexico City continued more savagely than ever. President Madero has announced: "I'll die rather than resign." The government at Washington has had no official communication from Ambassador Wilson for twenty-four hours.

Americans in the city of Mexico are denouncing the halting policy of the United States administration. They are unanimous in their assertion that it has been responsible for the loss of many lives, and that many more will be sacrificed in the reign of anarchy that prevails.

The destruction of property in the city thus far is estimated to have caused a loss of \$2,000,000. The number of persons killed, among them many women, including Americans, runs into the thousands.

Soldiers of Madero's army at points outside of Mexico City are reported in revolt and marching to join the forces of Diaz. Two thousand Zapatistas are expected hourly to also join him.

The United States battleship Georgia is the first of the four warships rushed from Guantanamo to arrive. She reached Vera Cruz yesterday. The Virginia, Nebraska, and Vermont are not far behind.

The armored cruiser Colorado arrived at Maxatlan, on the west coast of Mexico yesterday morning. The cruiser South Dakota is expected to arrive at Acapulco early Sunday morning.

BULLETIN.

Mexico City (via Galveston), Feb. 15.—An armistice of twenty-four hours has been declared from 2 o'clock Sunday morning to permit foreigners to reach places of safety, either in the proposed neutral zone or wherever they desire to go.

A proposition for an armistice of from twelve to fourteen hours is now being considered by Madero and his advisers.

It has also been suggested that the American Embassy be constituted a refuge for all foreigners, and that no firing shall be done in that direction by either side.

The armistice has been asked for by the Ambassadors and Ministers, in order that foreigners may be removed to places of safety and that those who wish to go to Vera Cruz may do so.

AMERICAN KILLED IN HOTEL.

R. M. Meredith, agent for the National Cash Register Company, was killed by a bullet while in the Porter Hotel. Sidney Sutherland, a reporter on the Mexican Herald, was shot in the leg while in his room in the Porter Hotel.

Foreign Diplomats to Act.

Ambassador Wilson has sent invitations to the British, German, and Spanish Ministers to confer with him on what action to take in view of Madero's refusal to resign.

Enrique Vazquez Gomez, a former Madero leader, has crossed the northern border and proclaimed himself President. It is reported here.

The German Legation was struck by a shell this afternoon, but no one was injured. The Belgian Legation also has been almost completely destroyed, but no casualties resulted there.

President Madero has ordered tonight to have gone out on the Federal fighting line with Gen. Huerta, his commander.

Americans in Danger.

The increased savagery of the reoccupation of hostilities today, as well as the anti-American sentiment which has been aroused by members of the Cabinet and Congress who predict intervention, places American lives in greater danger than at any time in the seven days that the battle has raged.

The Georgia arrived at Vera Cruz at noon today. She is the first of the American battleships to reach Mexico. She has 1,000 marines ready for landing. The Virginia is due at Tampico before midnight.

Several thousand Zapatistas, under Genoveva de Llan, are on the outskirts of the city, and have offered allegiance to Diaz, who has sent officers to drill and instruct them.

Heavier cannoning is being indulged in by both parties, and the number of killed and wounded has assumed enormous proportions. The Federals, inspired by Madero and Huerta, are attacking the rebel positions with increased determination, and their guns have been advanced to within a few blocks of the arsenal, where Diaz, with his infinite supply of ammunition, looks behind his fortifications, pouring death-dealing shot into the charging Federal ranks.

Madero Refuses Advice. Gen. Angeles, the second in command of Madero's army, has joined de la Barrera in an effort to bring about a last temporary suspension of firing, but Madero has refused to end the revolution at one blow, and refuses to abate the bombardment for an instant.

A Federal battery was put into action within two blocks of the American Embassy, but Ambassador Wilson protested so energetically that Diaz would of necessity reply to his firing, thus shelling a district which had been accepted as a neutral zone and which shelters several hundred foreign women and children.

The battery was finally removed through the personal intervention of Gen. Huerta. A few moments later the British consul complained that another battery was endangering his office, and demanded that it also be removed.

However the loyalist attack on the arsenal continues to be directed from the northwest, and the danger to the lives of the foreigners, most of whom live in the district which lies in the direct line of fire.

Madero explains that this is necessary, as the more thickly settled district towards the palace protects the arsenal from shots fired from that direction. The American colony has wider streets and lawns around the houses, giving better

TAFT ASSURES MADERO HE WILL NOT INTERFERE

Mexican President Cables the White House Asking for Government's Attitude.

APPEAL IS MADE TO KEEP HANDS OFF

Cabinet Meets at Call and the Chief Executive Makes Official Statement.

DECIDES TO STAND PAT

Members of Official Family Are Silent After Gathering at the White House.

After a midnight Cabinet session lasting more than two hours, it was announced at the White House that no reason had appeared for any change in the policy of the United States.

This brief statement after a lengthy discussion of the Mexican situation by the President and his advisers is understood to have been decided upon, not so much for its effect in the United States, but to counteract reports current in Mexico City yesterday to the effect that President Taft has decided to intervene. The statement issued will be communicated to Mexico. While it is expected to convince President Madero of President Taft's intention not to intervene in Mexico at present, at the same time it does not commit the administration to a permanent policy of nonintervention.

It is understood that President Madero last night cabled Mr. Taft asking if these reports he had heard in Mexico City were true or not, and also appealing to the American President not to intervene in Mexico. Madero, it is understood, appealed to President Taft to give him a chance to save his government from the menace of the Diaz revolt. It is believed here that President Madero hoped by this appeal to obtain from President Taft a statement which would commit the Washington administration to a permanent policy of nonintervention in Mexico.

Text of Statement.

The statement issued at the White House was as follows:

"At a meeting of the Cabinet to-night the dispatches were considered, and it was determined the information so far received afforded no basis for a change of policy of the government of the United States already indicated many times."

Early last evening President Taft was informed that reports were current in Mexico City that he had cabled the British Minister at the Mexican capital, announcing his intention to send troops into Mexico. According to the present information, false dispatches to this effect were even read in the Mexican Senate, and the announcements thus made were accepted in good faith throughout the city and the government, causing the greatest consternation.

It was suggested last night that possibly the Diaz element in Mexico City might be responsible for putting the false reports of an alleged message from President Taft into circulation, with the purpose of frightening Madero into abdication, in order to avoid intervention by the United States.

When President Taft was informed that these reports were being credited in the Mexican capital, he quickly recognized the grave dangers and serious consequences which might result if they were not authoritatively and promptly contradicted. President Madero's appeal was all that was needed to convince the President that some action was necessary, and at once.

By 7 o'clock tomorrow has been sent from the White House to the members of the Cabinet, and in a few minutes Continued on Page Three.

LABORATORY TESTS TO PICK EMPLOYEES

Important Experiments Being Made at Rockefeller Institution to Determine Reasons for Criminal Tendencies.

New York, Feb. 15.—That the time will come when the employer before he engages working people will have them tested in a laboratory to make sure they are mentally and physically capable of performing the work, was the prediction made by Miss Kate Davis, superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y., connected with which is the Laboratory of Physical Research, founded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to test his remarkable theory that science holds a cure for degeneracy.

The amazing results of tests behind which Mr. Rockefeller has placed his millions, described to-day by Miss Davis, have caused widespread interest here.

Mr. Rockefeller, in 1911, organized the Bureau of Social Hygiene, and its first undertaking was the establishment of the Bedford Laboratory.

It is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social, and moral side each person committed to the laboratory, said Mr. Rockefeller. "When the diagnosis is completed it is hoped the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual."

There are now 60 girls in the reformatory, and 100 of them are under observation in the laboratory. They range between the ages of sixteen and thirty.

EGG MARKET SLUMPS; PRICES ARE LOWER

Storage Variety Are Likely to Reach the Low Mark of 13 Cents.

As anticipated by the local dealers, a big drop in the price of eggs has taken place, and the outlook for a further slump of considerable proportions is most promising. Fresh eggs are off three or more cents per dozen from the prices of a few days ago, and, according to reports from the great egg centers of the West, including Chicago, the market price of fresh eggs is lower than it has been in twenty years.

Storage eggs, which have been selling as low as 15 cents per dozen in the local market, are likely to sell as low as 13 cents a dozen this week.

Thousands of cases of eggs have been thrown on the market in the last few days and the backbone of the "Egg Trust" has been smashed with the consequent effect of helping to reduce the high cost of living.

Castro Wins Fight to Enter Country

New York, Feb. 15.—Gen. Cipriano Castro has won his fight for admission to the United States. The former President of Venezuela has been excluded by the Commissioner of Immigration and by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to whom he appeared. Attorneys in this city immediately obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which enabled Castro to come into New York. Judge Ward, in the United States District Court, today handed down a decision sustaining the writ. This means that the former Venezuelan dictator may come and go across the United States border and roam about at will.

The former "Bad Man of Venezuela" was in custody today when he heard of Judge Ward's decision. "I knew that at last I would get justice in this great, free country of yours," he exclaimed through an interpreter. "And now that I have been vindicated," he added, "I may soon make arrangements to return to Europe. However, I may visit other parts of your beautiful land first. All my life I have been dreaming about seeing and studying the country which all the world knows as America, and now that I have the opportunity, I may do so."

FORMER SENATOR NEAR TO DEATH

Eugene Hale, of Maine, Reported Critically Ill at His Sixteenth Street Home.

PHYSICIAN AT BEDSIDE

Dr. Hardin Makes Arrangements to Spend Night in Residence of Aged Statesman.

Former Senator Eugene Hale is reported critically ill at his residence, 1055 Sixteenth Street Northwest. Because of the refusal of relatives to talk of his illness or to admit that he was in town, the nature of Senator Hale's sickness could not be learned.

Dr. B. L. Hardin, of 1311 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, was hurriedly summoned to the Hale residence early in the evening. He remained at the bedside until midnight when it was learned, arrangements had been made for him to remain in the house throughout the morning. It is stated that other physicians were called into a hurried consultation, but their identity has not been learned.

At the home of Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, a son of ex-Senator Hale, it was admitted that Mr. Hale was at the home of his father. The residence of Chandler Hale is 1225 L Street Northwest, just a block from his father's residence.

When newspaper men inquired at the residence of Senator Hale they were met by a liveried footman, who refused to give any information.

Inquiries for members of the Hale family at both residences were answered with the reply that no one was at home.

Former Senator Eugene Hale of Maine.

The whereabouts of all the members of the family were unknown to the servants as late as midnight. Telephonic queries produced no further results. In Senator Hale's private bed chamber, on the second floor of his palatial home, a dim light burned into the early hours of the morning and lights showed in several other rooms when all the residences in the vicinity were dark. The suite of Dr. Hardin remained in front of the house until an early hour.

Mrs. L. B. Poundstone Dead.

Word has reached this city of the death at Santa Barbara, Cal., of Mrs. Lelia Brandt Poundstone, wife of Commander H. C. Poundstone, U. S. N., as the result of a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Poundstone was the daughter of the late Jacob Brandt, of Baltimore. Beside a husband she is survived by two sisters, the Misses Minnie and Lelia Brandt. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

One Night Out to Palm Beach, Daytona, Ormond, St. Augustine, over 2 hours quicken to Miami and Havana. "Florida Special" leaves at 4 A. M. and trains daily. 1408 New York Ave. N.W.

HONORED BY REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE AT FAREWELL BANQUET, UNIQUE IN HISTORY.



JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Veteran legislator and former Speaker of the House, who is soon to retire from public life after thirty-eight years in Congress.

200,000 KILLED IN BALKAN WAR

Cost of Operations and Loss in Property Runs Into the Billions.

TURKS HEAVIEST LOSERS

English Statisticians Compute Number of Victims in Various Battles and from Disease.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, England, Feb. 15.—With what is believed to be the heaviest fighting of the Balkan war already recorded, European statisticians have been busy engaged in trying to figure the loss in life and money entailed by the campaign up to the present day.

Their efforts have brought them face to face with the fact that reliable information upon which to base their figures cannot be had, owing to the garbled news reports received during the conflict and to the strict censorship maintained by the allies and Turkey alike.

During the international conference between the envoys of the rival fighting forces here, however, enough facts were gleaned to warrant the assertion that the present conflict has been one of the most bloody and costly in the history of modern warfare.

Nearly 200,000 Killed.

Conservative estimates have placed the number of dead in the larger battles of the early campaign as follows:

	Turks.	Allies.
Kil Kiliseh and Adrianople.	2,000	1,500
Loiz Hunge.	8,000	25,000
At Kumsom.	1,000	500
Armed Schutts.	1,000	500
Total.	10,000	27,500

These figures, however, are regarded as conservative and only cover the important battles of the campaign before the truce was called. In addition to them, it is estimated that over 50,000 more Turkish soldiers perished as a result of minor engagements and cholera, which ravaged the Ottoman ranks on the retreat to Constantinople. Thirty thousand men are also said to have been lost by the allies through the same causes. This brings the estimated Turkish loss up to 125,000 men, and the estimated loss to the fighting forces of the allies up to 75,000, a total loss of 100,000 men, which may be said to include the thousands who fell victims to wounds, sickness, and death on the field, or were listed as missing.

These figures, of course, like all others that have been compiled, are based only on conjecture, and are believed by many experts to be too conservative. The actual losses of the campaign will not be known probably for years after peace has been restored.

The monetary loss is incalculable. The loss from the vast amount of money required to carry on the actual operations in the field, there is the destruction of property, the injury to commerce, and personal liabilities to figure.

Towns Laid Waste.

Hundreds of towns and villages have been devastated during the struggle. Great cities have been damaged by fire and pestilence. Private property has been ravaged and the resources of the governments involved have been almost exhausted.

Newspaper reports, upon which the statisticians must rely for the most part in estimating the monetary loss in the Balkan war, have failed to comment extensively on this side of the problem. It is significant, however, that the indemnity asked by the Balkan envoys in the

CANNON TOAST OF COLLEAGUES AND PRESIDENT

Veteran House Leader Guest of Honor at Banquet Given by Friends.

NO SWAN SONG, HE SAYS

Former Speaker Brilliant Under Inspiration of Distinguished Fellow-workers.

They buried Uncle Joe Cannon last night under an avalanche of praises, congratulations, and farewell blessings.

The dinner in his honor at the Raleigh Hotel was the greatest political function of the winter season. From far and near men who had served with Uncle Joe, who had fought with him and for him, and around him, and against him, came to the National Capital to do honor to the man who has been the legislative storm center of the Republican party through all of one and through part of two generations.

The President of the United States voiced the sentiment of congratulation, good will and good cheer. The Chief Justice of the United States broke an age-old precedent and spoke at a political function.

Members of the Senate, of the Cabinet, of the Diplomatic Corps, and of the army and the navy were numbered among the 500 diners who filled every seat in the vast dining hall, and who later gathered closer and closer around the wily form of the picturesque statesman.

Partisan lines were obliterated. The presiding officer was a Democrat, Representative Benjamin G. Humphreys of Mississippi. The toastmaster was Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, a Republican and a member of the old guard.

The dinner began at 7:30 o'clock, and lasted till the witching time surrounding midnight. For a farewell dinner it was without the first note of sadness, and the gayest man in all the hall was Joseph Cannon, of Louisville, Ky., soon to be a private citizen for at least two years.

One of Uncle Joe's favorite habits, the application of the five-minute rule to oratory, was the rule of the night. It was as rigidly enforced as ever Mr. Cannon in the heyday of his power have ever enforced it.

Company Joys from Start.

The fun of the evening began almost before the guests had concluded the impressive exception and taken their places at the table. Chairman Ben Humphreys, of Mississippi, introduced Representative J. Hampton Moore, the toastmaster. Mr. Moore indulged in a few pleasant words about the illustrious party toastmasters usually play at such occasions, and after the guests had relieved the first sharp pang of appetite with a couple of courses, Clifford K. Berryman, of the Evening Star, and Macaulay, cartoonist of the New York World, took the stage and regaled the audience with a number of lightning like sketches of Uncle Joe and other notables present, done with crayon upon a convenient blackboard.

Before the dishes for the next course had been removed, Mr. Harry Stevens, the well-known local editor, brought down the house with a parody entitled "When the Midnight Chiu Chiu Leaves for Illinois."

Following Mr. Stevens' contribution, the first "set" of the evening, the five-minute rule announced earlier by Speaker Moore, was made by Speaker Charles Clark, who spoke feelingly of the departure of Uncle Joe from legislative halls. Mr. Clark was followed by Senator Root of New York, Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, and Representative Samuel H. McCall of Massachusetts.

To lighten the task of a serious note that might have crept into the speeches, the Gridiron quartet rose to the occasion with a rendition of "Nellie Was a Wonderful Girl," and a song further information on the subject. So there were a couple of encores.

Henry Litchfield West shortly after the dinner, and the last of the evening with a stentorian shout of the famous "Seven Ages of Man" done "à la you pluses" from Shakespeare.

The seven ages were represented on the stage in the most dramatic manner indicated in the program, but each from the infant to the tottering old man, bore the head of Uncle Joe with his famous cigar burning furiously. Mr. West's original plan that the diners in an upsurge of laughter.

Press Gallery Leads De Stunt.

Probably the most enjoyable stunt of the evening, certainly the one which provoked the most mirth, was a press gallery act, accurately representing the outward appearance of the press gallery of the House. Behind a drop curtain, hung from the music balcony of the banquet hall, gathered eight Washington correspondents, men personally known to every one seated at the tables below.

E. C. Snyder, of the Omaha Bee; E. D. Clark, of the Chicago Post; R. H. Tobin, of the New York Herald; George Miller, of the Boston News; Oswald F. Schutte, of the Chicago Evening Star; and Theodore H. Tiller, of the Washington Times, undertook to give the guests, most of whom see the gallery every day by looking up from seats on the floor of the House, an accurate picture of what transpires among the scribes in the gallery while the House is grinding away at appropriation bills or long streams of golden oratory over the burning necessity of a new public building at Shewey Hollow, N. Y.

The gallery comment upon the "superman" and statesmen which they rehear, was accurately realized in the remarks which the scribes, clad for the moment in their working clothes, rained down upon the diners from their balcony, after Toastmaster Moore had called the attention of the diners to the "overhead charges."

"What are you doing up there?" called Mr. Moore, as the men chased the orchestra away from their places in the balcony.

"Can't learn the ropes." "This is the Press Gallery," replied Gus Karger in his dulcet tones. Then a cub reporter (E. C. Snyder) marched upon the stage in his green and gaudy garb to elicit information about the great men

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